

OLD BETHANY'S JUBILEE.

FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FOUNDING OF THE WORLD FAMOUS COLLEGE.

Complete History of the Institution from its Inception by Alexander Campbell.

INTERESTING REMINISCENCES OF BY GONE DAYS BY MR. A. W. CAMPBELL.

Biographical Sketches of Bishop Campbell, the Founder, and His Successors in the Presidential Chair--Famous Men who have Graduated There--Men who have Since Become Famous in the State and Nation--An Exhibit Worthy of Many of the Larger Colleges--A West Virginia Institution Everybody is Proud of.

This is the year and this the week of Bethany's jubilee. Fifty years of honorable history are closing, and all Bethany, old and young, seems to be coming in to the finish. Two years ago it was the thought of the Alumni Association to celebrate this event in a becoming way. Semi-centennials do not come along every day, and Bethany determined to make the most of hers. The response has been general, hearty, enthusiastic. The pilgrims are gathering from near and from far, and by the time the climax is reached there will be such a gathering of the clans as the Panhandle never saw.

From all parts of the country and from other lands the old students are coming, some bringing their wives and children and grandchildren with them. Those who cannot come send their good wishes. From China, from Japan, from India, from Korea, from Australia, from Europe, loving messages are coming to the dear old alma mater. Bethany village is not a large place with New York hotel accommodations, but this makes no difference. They are looking in just the same. If they can't get front rooms with the sea breeze, they take shake-downs where they can get them, no matter how many in a room, and everybody is happy. Still they are arriving, and if they have to sleep two on a pillow or without any pillow they will be just as joyous and just as proud of old Bethany. Wednesday and Thursday will be the big days, and then the crush will be at its height.

BETHANY COLLEGE.

Why Bishop Campbell Founded the Institution--The Dream of His Life.

The founding of a great school that should be at once literary, moral and religious, had long been a cherished hope of Alexander Campbell. When he was fifty years old he published the plan of such an institution as he had in contemplation. He had been engaged for thirty years in teaching, in editorial work and in preaching. He was now in his prime, and was wishing to devote the rest of his life to the establishment of the proposed college, provided his friends would assist him with their patronage and means. He imagined that he possessed some views and some attainments which he could in this way render permanently useful to the race. He felt in duty bound to offer this project to the consideration of all the friends of literature, morality, and unsectarian Christianity. The teaching was to be different materially from that in many other schools. The Bible was to be a text book. Every student was to be made familiar with its contents. Mr. Campbell held that an immoral man was uneducated. The blasphemer, the profane swearer, the liar, the thief, the vulgar and barbarous person. Education and the formation of character were identical expressions. In the proposed school, all science, all literature, all nature, all art, all attainments, were to be made tributary to the Bible and to human destiny. The charter was secured from the Legislature of Virginia in 1840, by John C. Campbell, of Wheeling. The establishment of Bethany College was the consummation and the crown of all of Alexander Campbell's earthly projects.

PURPOSE OF THE COLLEGE.

Mr. Campbell felt the need of educated men as physicians, as lawyers, as editors, as teachers, as merchants, as manufacturers, but it was his desire that the churches might have an educated ministry that led to the founding of Bethany College. Hundreds of thousands of persons had accepted the principles advocated by the Christian Baptist and by the Millennial Harbinger. Churches were multiplying on both sides of the ocean and in Australia. These churches needed educated and consecrated men to fill their pulpits and to instruct them in all that relates to the life and goodness. Alexander Campbell and Thomas Campbell and Walter Scott were university men. They felt that a great religious movement could not long endure and could not accomplish its mission in the absence of an efficient ministry. Bethany College educates men for all the learned professions and for every honorable calling. It is not a theological seminary simply. Those who expect to preach are all the better for coming into daily contact with those who are studying for other pursuits. Their minds are broadened and fertilized by such contact. While Bethany honors the ministry she provides for the education of young men and women in the classical, scientific, literary and philosophical courses.

AN HONORABLE CAREER BEGUN.

The first session began November 1, 1841, and closed July 4, 1842. The faculty were as follows: Alexander Campbell, President, and professor of mental philosophy, including logic and rhetoric, moral science, political economy and sacred history; A. F. Ross, professor of ancient languages and ancient history; Charles Stewart, professor of mathematics; W. K. Pendleton, professor of natural philosophy, astronomy, and natural history; Dr. Robert Richardson, professor of chemistry; W. W. Eaton, professor of English literature. There were under thirty years of age except the president. The register shows that 104 students entered that year. Among these were some who gained distinction in after years as follows: Will-

iam Baxter, eminent as a preacher and author; Hiram Christopher, a famous physician; John A. Dearborn, a pulpit orator of decided ability; B. B. Groom, widely known in business circles; T. C. McKeever, long the successful principal of the West Middletown Seminary; Dr. C. F. Ulrich, well known in Wheeling. The whole school met at half past 6 for worship and for the bishop's morning lecture on the Bible. In the winter months this was not only before breakfast but before the break of day. The president felt exhilarated by a walk of nearly a mile through the crisp air, and the men whose privilege it was to hear



Bethany College Buildings.

his great lectures owe much to them and will never forget them. The object in having the worship at that hour was to cultivate the habit of early rising. The last class completed its recitation at half past 4. During most of the first year the classes recited in a large building known as the Steward's Inn. This building was erected by Bishop Campbell for the accommodation of the students. Eating and sleeping and reciting in one building had its disadvantages, but in pioneer days these were not considered very great. About one-third of the students were avowedly Christians. There were no graduates till July 4, 1844.

PRESIDENTS AND PROFESSORS.

The list of instructors is notable: Alexander Campbell, president, (1841-1860); A. F. Ross (1841-1856); Charles Stewart (1841-1845); W. K. Pendleton (1841-1883); Robert Richardson (1841-1850); W. W. Eaton (1841-1843); James P. Mason (1845-1850); Charles Louis Loos (1846-1880); J. D. Pickett (1847-1882); A. P. Hooker (1850-1854); P. W. Mosblech (1853-1863); Robert Milligan (1854-1859); C. J. Kemper (1859-1864); Hiram Christopher (1859-1862); B. W. Johnson (1864-1869); J. T. Barclay (1864-1867); H. W. Harding (1866-1872); B. T. Jones (1869-1872); A. E. Dolbear (1867-1874); J. G. Hawley (1867-1872); Robert Kidd (1867-1881); E. D. Barclay (1869-1874); J. B. Crenshaw (1872-1875); F. D. Power (1874-1875); J. F. Eastwood (1874-1885); E. V. Zollars (1874-1876); C. S. Hagerman (1875-1885); James Lane Allen (1880-1882); J. S. Lowe (1880-1883); Mrs. J. S. Lowe (1880-1883); W. H. Woolery (1882-1889); Miss A. C. Pendleton (1882-); A. F. Erb (1884-1885); M. J. Thompson (1885-1887); Oscar Schmiedel (1885-); E. M. Epstein (1885-1887); F. M. Dowling (1887-); L. C. Woolery (1887-); S. Rodgers (1887-1889); Flora Price (1887-1889); Archibald McLean (1889-); J. M. Trible (1889-); Dr. Hunter Pendleton (1889-1890); Mrs. J. M. Trible (1889-); F. P. French (1889-1890); B. T. Blonpied (1890-); E. R. Snyder (1890-). Bishop Campbell left the impress of his imperial genius on the college. His spirit is in the air. His presence is felt to-day as much as when he was here in the flesh, and more. His grave on the hillside, not far away, is a source of inspiration to all the students. Dr. Pendleton, the second President, was connected with the college for forty-six years. He taught everything. A great scholar, a tireless student, a genial Christian gentleman, his life a pattern to all, his hospitable home open to all, he contributed very much to the success of the college. Thousands who knew his worth rise up to call him blessed. He lives now in Florida, full of years and full of honors. Dr. Richardson was the associate in editorial and in college work of Mr. Campbell for many years. His style was as classic as that of Addison. His remains lie close to those of his illustrious friend, whose memoirs he wrote. Prof. Pickett is Superintendent of Instruction in Kentucky.

Robert Milligan, the saintly and scholarly teacher, whose life was fragrant with celestial perfume, was gone to his reward. His body awaits the resurrection in the cemetery where rest the ashes of Henry Clay. Charles Louis Loos taught here for a quarter of a century. He was as great as he was peculiar. His nature was essentially noble. It would be as easy to turn the sun from its course as to turn him from the path

of honor. No student could be long under his influence without being the better for his instruction and example. He is now President of Kentucky University. A. E. Dolbear divides the honor of the telephone with A. Graham Bell. The telephone was invented on the corridor of Bethany College. Professor Bell, however, anticipated Professor Dolbear in securing a patent. Professor Dolbear is now in Tufts College, Boston. H. W. Harding, the accomplished mathematician, the born teacher, the upright man, is in Lehigh University. James Love Allen has retired from the classroom and writes for the civilized world. B. C. Hagerman is Principal of the Richmond Seminary. E. V. Zollars is President of Hiram. W. H. Woolery died two years ago, before reaching his fortieth year. He was the third President. His name will long be cherished by those who were so fortunate as to be taught by him.

THE STUDENTS AND GRADUATES.

The whole number of graduates from the first is 719; the whole number of matriculates 5,533. The men who received a part or all of their college training in Bethany are found in other institutions of learning; they are on the bench and at the bar; they are editing papers and moulding public opinion; they are physicians caring for the sick and the dying; they minister in holy things; they are merchants, manufacturers, mechanics, and farmers. Of those who teach in the schools the following may be named: Robert Graham, president, and J. W. McGarvey and I. B. Grubbs, professors in the college of the Bible, Lexington; C. L. Loos, president, and A. E. Milligan, professor of Kentucky University; J. H. Neville and John Shackelford, professors in the Kentucky State College; A. R. Benton, president, and W. M. Thrasher and H. C. Garvin,

THE BERING SEA MATTER.

The Correspondence Between Sir Julian Pauncefote and Mr. Blaine Made Public.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—The Department of State to-day made public the correspondence on the subject of the Bering Sea seal fisheries, which has taken place since May 28th last. The matter begins with a note dated June 8, submitted by Sir Julian Pauncefote in reply to Secretary Blaine's letter of May 4. In that letter the Secretary says that soon after the adjournment of Congress, he submitted to the Minister a proposition that sealing be totally suspended by both nations and subsequently the proposition was modified to allow 7,500 seal to be killed to maintain the natives.

To this proposition Sir Julian Pauncefote replied with an amended draft of an agreement which differed slightly from the one signed to-day. Regarding the suggestion about consuls, the President replied, that no British consular functions could be exercised on the Bering Sea Islands, but that reasonable facilities might be extended Great Britain for investigating at the Islands any facts involved in the controversy to the arbitrator. The bringing of Russia into the affair at this time could not be granted by the United States.

The suggestion that either power might arrest the violators of the agreement by the British or American, is then made by the President. Lord Salisbury accepts the President's suggestion, and in place of a consul asks a British agent may be "specially authorized to reside on the islands." In reply, the President states that this Government could not, of course, consent to any arrangement that involved any foreign supervision of the

THE AWFUL DISASTER

To an Excursion Train in Switzerland--Land Worse than Reported.

A HUNDRED AND TWENTY DEATHS

And Hundreds of People Injured, Many of Whom will Die--A Scene that Beggars Description--Horror that Equalled those at Johnstown. A Graphic Account.

BERNE, June 15.—Further details from the railroad accident which occurred yesterday near Bale, on the Moenchenstein & Bale railroad, show that two engines and three carriages loaded with excursionists fell into the stream which flowed beneath the iron bridge which gave way and caused the disaster. These carriages and engines now form a shapeless heap of wreckage beneath the bridge structure, and by its own size prevented two other carriages which were suspended practically in the air from falling and still further increasing the number of killed and wounded. At this hour 120 excursionists are known to have been killed or drowned. Of the hundreds of persons injured, many have suffered so seriously that it is considered that their injuries will terminate fatally, as they consist of bad lacerations, and, in some cases, limbs have been completely severed. The bridge, or viaduct, which collapsed and caused the accident, has

injuries incurred because the patients were unable to risk the jolting natural to traveling in a carriage, cart, or ambulance over rough country roads by the relief trains, was recommenced and the mourning procession may be said to have soon reached from Moenchenstein to Bale.

That "somebody" is to blame for the accident nobody for a moment doubts, but people are too busy just now in caring for the wounded and dead and trying to arrive at some accurate estimate of the total amount of the disaster, that the question of blame is postponed for the present, from official consideration.

AN AWFUL SCENE.

Shortly after the first horror of the crashing of the engines and cars through the bridge and into the swiftly running stream had died away, the survivors of the accident saw a scene which must have rivaled in horror the most heart-rending features of the Johnstown disaster in the United States. Beneath the bridge, or what remained of it, was a hideous mass of broken car wood, car wheels, engines, railroad car upholstery, seats, axles, broken glasses, twisted tin work, intermixed with still quivering heads bespattered with blood and brains protruding, arms, legs and bloody garments of all descriptions, hats and bonnets, umbrellas and parasols, hands and feet, while floating down the stream were numbers of dead bodies and faintly struggling men, women and children, a few now and then uttering cries of terror, or emitting those fearful gurgling, suffocating gasps peculiar to the drowning. After the first moment of paralysis which followed the revelation of this horror, the survivors did their utmost to rescue those whose lives were in danger.

H. CLAY KING'S TRIAL.

Colonel King on the Stand in His Own Defense--Interesting Testimony.

MEMPHIS, TENN., June 15.—The trial of H. Clay King was resumed in the Criminal Court this morning. Upon taking the stand Colonel King said he had received money from Mrs. Pillow in liquidation of indebtedness to him. On one occasion he received the sum of \$750 from her in part payment of the thousands of dollars advanced to her. Witness never had final settlement with Mrs. Pillow, and she is still indebted to him for a large sum. Witness believed that Mrs. Pillow and her son-in-law, Mr. Shields, had entered into a conspiracy to defraud him out of his estate, to blacken his character and to take his life. Witness thought it necessary to prepare himself and be ready for any emergency. Witness went across the street from the Memphis and Charleston ticket office to get his shoes blackened. Witness was in the habit of going to Lee's store to buy cigars. Witness was questioned as to threats made against the author, whomsoever he might have been, of a plain article that appeared in the Memphis Avalanche that reflected on him.

Witness denied that he sent a message to Chambers, an associate counsel in the King-Pillow suit, to the effect that he would kill him if he did not withdraw certain charges made in the cross bill filed in the case. After asking witness a few more questions of minor importance, the State closed the cross examination.

In re-direct examination it was brought out that the object of the cross bill filed by Mrs. Pillow both in Arkansas and Tennessee, was to gain possession of the property deeded and willed to her. Witness has nothing to do with the filing of the divorce bill against his wife. Mrs. Pillow did it herself. D. H. Poston never disclaimed responsibility for the charges made in the cross bill against witness and his wife.

Witness denied that there was anything in the King-Pillow litigation that warranted the scandalous charges complained of in the cross bill. Witness remembered with absolute certainty what transpired between himself and Mr. Poston at the time of the shooting. He had no idea of meeting D. H. Poston in front of Lee's cigar store. Witness is not an expert shot.

After some little discussion among the attorneys as to points of law involved, and after few more questions to witness of minor importance his examination was concluded.

Hosiery Company Fails.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 15.—The Excelsior Company made an assignment to-day for the benefit of creditors. The company, it is said, has been doing a fair business, but owing to the closing of the Keystone bank and the burning of their dye house at Roxbury, Mass., in March, of this year, the profits were overcome and the company was forced to the wall. The assignee said he did not know what the liabilities or assets amounted to as yet, but he will prepare a statement in a few days. A member of the company said they had been liquidating all along and the liabilities would be small.

The Mohican Ordered Out.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—Secretary Tracy to-day sent to the commanding officer of the United States steamer Mohican, at San Francisco, orders to proceed to Bering Sea with all dispatch to the vicinity of Pribyl Loff Islands immediately on receipt of printed copies of the President's proclamation. The Alert will also promptly proceed to Alaskan waters, and will be followed later on by the Marion, with any subsequent instructions that may be framed.

The Jewish Exodus.

BERLIN, June 15.—The Charlottenburg Jewish committee has sent 50,000 Russian Jews to Bremen and Hamburg for embarkation. Owing to the unsanitary condition of the arrivals all are subject to a stringent medical inspection. Visitors are not allowed to come in contact with the fugitives lest they might become infected with disease.

His Scheme Didn't Work.

ZANESVILLE, O., June 15.—J. A. Marshall, the treasurer of Blue Rock township, who was found bucked and gagged on the side of a lonely county road and short \$800 of the people's money, was arrested to-day on an affidavit of Prosecutor Winn, charging him with embezzling the money.

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For West Virginia, Western Pennsylvania and Ohio, light showers, stationary temperature, southerly winds.

TEMPERATURE YESTERDAY.

As furnished by C. Schnepf, druggist, Opera House corner:
7 A.M. 60; 8 A.M. 62; 9 A.M. 64; 10 A.M. 66; 11 A.M. 68; 12 M. 70; 1 P.M. 72; 2 P.M. 74; 3 P.M. 76; 4 P.M. 78; 5 P.M. 80; 6 P.M. 82; 7 P.M. 84; 8 P.M. 86; 9 P.M. 88; 10 P.M. 90; 11 P.M. 92; Midnight 94.

Islands. After another tedious correspondence, and the withdrawal by Salisbury of several propositions, which the President called "extraordinary," the President, on June 9, once more formulates the agreed points and his own views, which proved to be the ultimate form of agreement which was signed to-day.

REGARDED AS PLATONIC

But It May Be Something Worse--The Prince of Wales a Co-Respondent.

LONDON, June 15.—A rumor which cannot be confirmed, is current to-night that Lord Brooke has filed a petition for a divorce from his wife on the ground of adultery with the Prince of Wales. The intimacy between the Prince of Wales and the Brookes has long been a matter of common knowledge, but has always been regarded as a platonic attachment.

The Heat at Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH, June 15.—At the signal office to-day 93 was registered, though down on the streets 95 and 96 degrees were common. Many cases of prostration by heat are reported, though but two were fatal, an infant and a slave serving woman. Several iron mills were obliged to suspend this afternoon, owing to the inability of the men to continue work.

The Hot Wave in New York.

NEW YORK, June 15.—The record has been broken and to-day will pass into history as the hottest 15th of June recorded. At 8 o'clock this morning the thermometer on the street level stood at 70, and at noon it had jumped to 85, but at half-past two the record was smashed and the mercury indicated 97.

107 in the Shade.

Boston, Mass., June 15.—Heat advices from many towns in New England, show a very sultry condition of things. The reports received from Maine ports show a temperature of 90. New Hampshire shows 90. But the hottest place yet heard from is Providence, R. I., where the top notch of 107 was reached.

CONDENSED TELEGRAMS.

Ex-Senator McDonald, of Indiana, is critically ill.

A terrible storm raged in parts of Iowa yesterday. The town of Hillton is flooded.

A brakeman named Jordan was killed yesterday in a collision near Los Angeles, California. Several passengers were injured.

During a dance at Richland, South Dakota, John Cassidy, a young man, was shot by an unknown party and instantly killed. Jealousy was the cause.

President Harrison yesterday issued a proclamation promulgating the agreement with England suspending seal hunting in Bering sea, the terms of which have been published heretofore.

Aug. Vogt, at Ottawa, made a desperate effort to kill his wife. Both had gone to bed, when Vogt arose in the dark, got a hatchet and struck his wife twelve times, cutting nine gashes in her head and three on her shoulder. Vogt then got a rope, went about three hundred feet from the house and hanged himself to a tree. Jealousy was the cause.

[Continued on second page.]